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## Presidential Propaganda.

With no great figure of commanding  
stature among the Presidential candi-  
dates the propaganda artists have a  
free hand in their efforts to decide  
the nomination for the Presidency be-  
fore the national convention meets in  
Chicago next June.

There are so many of the propa-  
gandist organizations in the field, each  
vociferously exploiting its one best  
bet, that the innocent public is getting  
a bit puzzled as to the kind of achieve-  
ments and qualities of mind that make  
for a pure Presidential genius.

Moreover, the public wonders what  
all this fuss over two or three hun-  
dred candidates and near candidates  
is about. The public can understand  
how men "go crazy" over the Andrew  
Jacksons, the Henry Clays and the  
Theodore Roosevelts. These men had  
a magnetism that gripped the world.  
But to-day the field is bare of Jack-  
sons and Clays and Roosevelts. Hence  
all this propagandist push is highly  
artificial, mere strong arm work. In  
the absence of a commanding genius  
for the White House, we should leave  
it to the convention in June to decide  
whom it wishes to put in nomination  
for the post of Chief Executive.

Away with all this strong arm stuff,  
away with all this fervid propaganda!  
Let us have an open, untrammelled con-  
vention, and let that convention, when  
it meets, use something of the horse  
sense that any one of our giant cor-  
porations would use in the selection  
of a man to manage its affairs. And  
the magnitude of the business of our  
very biggest corporation compared  
with the business of the United States  
Government is like that of a peanut  
stand compared with that of the  
Standard Oil Company.

Fancy the Standard Oil Company  
or the Steel Corporation having its  
business manager, the head and in-  
spiration of all its vast undertakings,  
foisted upon it by organized propa-  
ganda! And again fancy either of  
these colossal concerns deciding on its  
business head because he makes a  
good speech or writes a well phrased  
article, or because he has had a law  
training or a military training or a  
newspaper training—fancy this, if you  
can, and then ask yourself how long  
these corporations would last in the  
keen, competitive business world.

Our big corporations select their  
dominating officials because of the ad-  
ministrative genius they have shown  
in the things they have done. They  
take no chances, make no guesses,  
when it comes to the choice of a  
leader.

In view of the sound, practical com-  
mon sense used by these corporations  
the wonder is that governments, es-  
pecially republics, ever last at all,  
selecting their business head, their  
chief executive, in the reckless, fool-  
hardly way they do select him.

## Gloom Among Jersey Commuters.

The special commission which has  
been investigating the tax system in  
New Jersey has made its report to the  
Governor and the Legislature and  
filled with woe the hearts of the com-  
muters who live to the west of the  
Hudson and labor in New York. The  
commission recommends, among other  
reforms, the imposition of an income  
tax, and if this is done, they can continue  
to live in the State and still earn  
enough to pay all the income taxes  
they will be called on to meet.

First of all, like other good and true  
Americans, the New Jersey-New York  
commuters must foot the bill Uncle  
Sam sends in every three months.

Then he must lay aside enough money  
to meet the requirements of the Em-  
pire State, wherein he toils to fill his  
pocket that he may buy bread and  
butter and gasoline and golf balls in  
New Jersey. If to these a New Jer-  
sey income tax is added, the commu-  
ter will have to scratch gravel or  
move away; and where can the lover  
of a garden, the devotee of the card  
game in the 534 smoker now find  
housing?

The worst of the present situation  
is that New Jersey lawmakers have a  
habit of following the fashion set by  
the New York legislators. If New  
York flirts with a reform or reveals  
interest in an innovation, New Jersey  
is likely to cast approving eyes in  
the same general direction. The State  
behind Jersey City does not want to  
be dubbed unprogressive by the resi-  
dents of New York. Income taxes  
are the financial wear in these hectic  
days. New Jersey does not desire  
to be out of fashion. The outlook  
for the commuters is dark. Yet they  
need not abandon hope. Somewhere  
between Trenton and Bayonne there  
may be a statesman who will point  
out that by cutting expenses, keeping  
out taxes down and refraining from  
imposing new taxes, a vast number of  
thrifty, well heeled and useful citi-  
zens would be attracted to the juris-  
diction of Governor Edwards.

## Why, Josephus?

We have read Secretary DANIELS's  
official opinion of Admiral Sims's  
capacity for service in the war, as  
revealed by the Secretary on the stand  
before the sub-committee of the Sen-  
ate Committee on Naval Affairs yes-  
terday, with amazement.

If Admiral Sims was unworthy of  
the confidence and esteem of the Navy  
Department during the war as ap-  
pears from Secretary DANIELS's testi-  
mony why was the cause for which  
we fought imperilled by his appoint-  
ment to and retention in an important  
command?

And if Admiral Sims was indeed so  
little deserving of confidence as Sec-  
retary DANIELS now represents him to  
have been why did Secretary DANIELS  
recommend him for that honorable  
and much coveted decoration, a Dis-  
tinguished Service Medal?

## Our Opportunity to Help the Cause of Peace in the Far East.

In his address at the opening of the  
Diet at Tokio Premier HARA an-  
nounced that the Japanese govern-  
ment's determination to abide by its  
pledged word to restore to China the  
leased territory in Shantung, and to  
work the railways taken over from  
Germany as a joint enterprise of the  
two countries, "has never been shaken."  
Supplementing Premier HARA's state-  
ment, the Foreign Office at Tokio has  
announced that Japanese troops guard-  
ing the railway lines will be with-  
drawn as soon as China furnishes the  
necessary railway guards to give po-  
lice protection to the properties.

The Chinese Government, according  
to Pekin dispatches, has delayed an  
answer to Japan's formal proposal to  
open negotiations over Shantung,  
awaiting the arrival at the Chinese  
capital of LOR TSENG-HSIANG, Min-  
ister of Foreign Affairs, still en route  
from Paris. This is the official re-  
sponse given for delay. The real reason,  
apparently, is that the Pekin Govern-  
ment is being bombarded with memo-  
rials from the provinces protesting  
against discussion of the Shantung  
problems with Japan and favoring  
submission of those problems to the  
League of Nations, the protesters  
taking the position that to negotiate  
with Japan would signify tacit recog-  
nition of the peace treaty with Ger-  
many, to which, because of its Shan-  
tung provisions, the Chinese delegates  
at Paris refused to be a party.

In the present disorganized condi-  
tion of the Republic the Government  
at Pekin is in no condition to ignore  
protests coming from provincial gov-  
ernments over which it has little or  
no authority. Recent news dispatches  
from Canton have stated that the re-  
volutionary Government, which has its  
nominal headquarters at Nankin, but  
in fact is controlled from Canton, has  
indicated its readiness to establish  
peaceful relations with the North and  
is about to declare the cancellation of  
its independence. The inspiration of  
the get-together movement, however,  
is mutual resentment against what is  
regarded as Japan's unfriendly and  
menacing attitude. It is in the South  
that the boycott of Japanese goods,  
concerning which Tokio continues to  
make heated protests to Pekin, is  
most active and effective. Any weak-  
ening on the part of the Pekin Gov-  
ernment, any indication of willingness  
to negotiate with Japan over Shan-  
tung, is almost certain not only to  
prevent union between the South and  
the North but to make the breach be-  
tween the two sections wider than  
ever.

It is unfortunate that in this crisis  
the United States is not represented  
at Pekin by a Minister possessing a  
sufficient grasp of the essentials of  
Oriental politics to make the influ-  
ence of this country felt in bringing  
about an amicable solution of the  
problems with which China is con-  
fronted. While doubtless it is true  
that America's influence with the Chi-  
nese was in a measure destroyed by  
our acquiescence at Paris in the Shan-  
tung provision of the peace treaty,  
nevertheless the patriotic elements in  
China believe that the American peo-  
ple are the best friends which the  
struggling Republic possesses, and  
there still is an opportunity for this  
country to be of real assistance.

It is not to the interest of China  
that there should be constant friction  
between that country and Japan and  
it is not to the interest of America

to have a situation in the Far East  
that will make for future trouble-  
some. Whether this be due to a mistaken  
Chinese chauvinism or to Japanese  
aggression.

Japan has vast interests in China.  
The present boycott of Japanese com-  
merce is injurious to the best inter-  
ests of the Chinese people, since it  
makes for needless friction and per-  
haps for more serious trouble. The  
influence of America should be exerted  
to save the Chinese people from the  
folly of suicide. The United States  
should be in a position to contribute  
to that end and also to see to it that  
such friendly purposes as exist on the  
part of the Japanese people toward  
China are not frustrated by the mili-  
tary elements still too strong at  
Tokio. It is not in that position so  
long as it has no accredited and com-  
petent Minister at Pekin.

## Senator Glass Goes After Excess Profits Taxes.

Fresh from the Treasury Depart-  
ment to the Senate, Mr. CARTER GLASS  
is going to pitch in and try for the  
repeal or modification of the excess  
profits tax. What Senator GLASS,  
like others who agree with him, will  
find himself up against in this fight  
is the supermajority of a large part of  
the national population, even of a con-  
siderable part of the Congress mem-  
bership, that the one tax which the  
public doesn't pay is the excess profits  
tax.

The public, in fact, does pay the  
excess profits tax. It pays it all. It  
pays it several times over. Worst  
of all, because of the economic conse-  
quences of such a tax, it will go on  
paying it long after the Government  
ceases to collect it.

The public pays the excess profits  
tax in the added prices passed along  
to the consumers by the industries  
and businesses assessed for the tax.  
The public pays more than the actual  
tax in the waste and squander to  
which such industries and businesses  
are encouraged by the excess profits  
measure. The public pays still more  
in the reckless management and de-  
moralized working forces which slow  
down production which, if it went be-  
hind a certain point, would go into  
taxes. The public pays it again in  
the stronger and stronger demand, as  
expressed in currency inflation, upon  
a smaller and smaller supply under  
that slackened production induced by  
the excess profits tax. And the living  
cost effects of this habitual inefficiency  
will continue for a long time.

But millions of simple minded citi-  
zens were never surer of anything  
than that they do not pay the profits  
taxes collected from richly earning in-  
dustries and businesses. They never  
were surer of anything than that if  
the excess profits taxes were taken off  
those opulent industries and busi-  
nesses, other taxes, wider and deeper,  
heavier and more heart breaking,  
would be piled upon the American  
people's aching backs.

So Senator GLASS has undertaken  
no easy job. Yet it is not more a  
forlorn hope than it was to try to  
make the public see the fallacy of the  
old free silver hallucination. Ex-Sec-  
retary GLASS has a clear brain, he  
expresses his thoughts very simply.  
Those who listen to him are strongly  
impressed with the earnestness of his  
purpose and the honesty of his con-  
victions. If he keeps on telling the  
truth about this vicious, costly and  
ruthless tax, if he persists in ham-  
mering it in again and again, sooner  
or later it must penetrate every head  
of common sense.

## Hamstringing Army Supply.

An ounce of experience is worth a  
ton of theory if we profit by it. In  
the three years before we went into  
the war we committed enough crimes  
of unpreparedness and for a long  
time after we went into the war we  
fell into enough blunders of haste and  
confusion to stick in our memories as  
bitter examples for a generation. But  
already the public is forgetting. The  
Government itself is falling back into  
its old ways, perhaps even worse  
ways. The spectacle of our unpre-  
paredness in 1917 doesn't seem now  
to mean a thing to one man out of a  
hundred.

Whether we have a League of Na-  
tions or not, we have it, whether there  
is any chance for another big war in  
the immediate future or there isn't,  
Congress cannot escape the duty of  
planning for army reorganization and  
military efficiency. One lesson we  
should have learned in the war is the  
absolute necessity for centralization  
of responsibility. This must apply as  
much to supply as to direction of  
troops in the field. The best soldiers  
in the world, led by the best generals  
in the world, cannot fight if their am-  
munition fails to reach them, if re-  
placement of their wrecked guns fails  
to reach them, if their food fails to  
reach them.

When this country got into the war  
legislation was rushed through by  
which certain machinery and func-  
tions and duties belonging to the Quar-  
termaster-General were placed under  
separate and distinct heads. One con-  
sequence of this hamstringing of au-  
thority and action, which ought to be  
so closely knit as to be almost identi-  
cal, was that the Chief Quartermaster  
of the American Expeditionary Force  
charged with feeding and clothing the  
troops often had the supplies but did  
not have the means for transporting  
them. He might as well have had a  
bare cupboard as no means to hand  
out its contents.

The Quartermaster Corps handles  
30 per cent of the supplies of the  
army. A political effort is being made  
to break up this great supply depart-  
ment into five separate parts. This  
might mean, probably would mean,  
that four parts would be used to

could be held up by one part not  
ready. It could mean that 50 per  
cent, or 75 per cent, of the vitally  
necessary supply of the army could  
not function because it was thus  
blocked by a fraction.

Because of the division of responsi-  
bility, the multiplicity of staffs and  
bureaus and the heavily increased cost  
that result from decentralized and dis-  
organized authority and action, a  
large committee of ex-officers, many  
of whom served overseas and practi-  
cally all of them business men, have  
taken up this matter and are urging  
Congress to make provision in the  
pending legislation for a unified sup-  
ply system that will admit of sound  
business organization and the fixing  
of responsibility on a single head of  
a closely coordinated system which  
will embrace transportation service,  
including motor transportation service,  
construction and repairs and finance.

As it is now there is duplication  
of work, operation at cross purposes,  
delay in service and a general ob-  
struction in affairs and duties which  
properly belong to the supply depart-  
ment. In fact, big business concerns  
have declined to accept Government  
orders because of the endless red tape,  
confusion of authority and delayed  
payments.

A proposed amendment to the Na-  
tional Defense act providing that all  
supplies coming to two or more  
branches of the service shall be pur-  
chased, sold, stored and trans-  
ported by one department, is a step  
in the right direction. Carefully  
worked out estimates show that under  
the proposed consolidation there  
would be a money saving to the Gov-  
ernment of from \$20,000,000 to \$25-  
000,000 a year. But, bigger than that,  
and in the event of war more vital,  
would be the increased efficiency in  
keeping supplied the troops which can-  
not be an army, which cannot be any-  
thing more than a mob, if they are  
not sure to get their food, their  
clothes, their arms and ammunition—  
all the supplies indispensable to a  
fighting force on the battlefield.

## Brooklyn Wins High Honor.

Brooklyn has sent out the best news  
any borough has produced in a long  
time. JOHN F. QUAYLE, the Deputy  
City Clerk in command of Cupid's  
department across the river, announces  
that in January of this year 1,717  
marriage licenses were issued, against  
1,317 in the corresponding month  
of 1919.

The jokesmiths may be relied upon  
to remind us that 1920 is a leap year,  
and that while it endures the ladies  
traditionally enjoy special privilege  
in popping the question. We shall  
not take the trouble to defend the  
gentler sex from the attacks of the  
humorists. They need no defense. If  
it be true that any girl in Brooklyn  
has had the courage to propose mari-  
mony to an anxious swain we con-  
gratulate her on her good sense.

Young men are charged with hang-  
ing back from wedded bliss because  
they fear they cannot support wives  
in luxury with the cost of living as  
high as it is. Their caution is not to  
be sneered at. It is a fact that if  
two are to live not more expensively  
than one it is the woman of the twin  
parties or start a new one. See THE  
SUN'S report of the Tammany ratifica-  
tion at Madison Square Garden in the  
paper of November 4, 1919.

Other speeches Mr. Ham amplified  
this definition of a snollygoster, indi-  
cating that even a big man might aspire  
to office in the way of a snollygoster,  
in which case Mr. Ham styled the aspir-  
ant as a "sunbeam chasing snollygoster."  
The idea of party indifference here  
embodied in the big man. Of course,  
the definition as laid down in the Stand-  
ard Dictionary does not at all apply  
to any favored son yet mentioned as  
a snollygoster. It is a "snollygoster"  
(Slang local, U. S. A.) a pretentious swag-  
gering, prattling fellow. R. C.  
WHITE PLAINS, February 3.

## The War Power in the United States.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
It is maintained that the difference  
in organization between the Government  
of the United States and the other Gov-  
ernments with which it might be asso-  
ciated in the League of Nations prohib-  
its the fullest cooperation of the United  
States without changing or frustrating  
its Constitution.

It has been shown that most nations  
are so organized that their Governments  
can declare hostilities with treaty or  
without the time a critical situation pre-  
sents itself. The United States is so  
organized that Congress, the war de-  
claring power, may consume a month in  
declaring war and may not even then  
declare it.

It is plain that if the United States  
fully associates itself with such coun-  
tries as England and France to prevent  
war it obliges itself to act as quickly  
as they do in the time of crisis. The  
only way such action can be effected  
is to assume that each country is a  
member of the Council of the League of Nations  
and will be approved by the action of Con-  
gress in declaring war as advised with-  
out debate. If Congress has the right to  
debate as to whether or not the advice  
of the Council shall be followed, it is the  
assumption that the advice of the Coun-  
cil may be disregarded entirely. I am  
sure the associated nations will under-  
stand this to be so, for while our  
Congress was debating the other nations  
might have engaged in hostilities, con-  
fident that we would be with them.

To remedy the defect as far as the  
United States is concerned, should it  
join the League of Nations, it would be  
necessary to change the Constitution so  
as to transfer the war declaring power  
to the President; to accept, when  
signing the treaty, the moral obligation  
of Congress to declare war without de-  
bate as the President or his representa-  
tives in the Council of the League of  
Nations decided.

Either of the two preceding courses is  
clearly against the intention of the fram-  
ers of the Constitution, which was to re-  
pose the power to decide for war only  
with the people or their representatives.

This might be what Mr. Bryan had in  
mind when he said people would not  
approve Article X, which impairs the  
power of Congress to declare war.  
C. M. ROLINA.  
NEW LONDON, CONN., February 3.

Lincoln, the nation's martial heart,  
Lincoln, America's highway!  
That road that led her to her part  
of honor on a tragic day.  
Said that great soldier, O soul  
of the great country, seek your goal!  
LEAHY FISK CANT.

## SOULS AND ATOMS.

### Coincident Research Concerning Two Forms of Energy.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
It seems to be an interesting coincidence  
that certain problems, seemingly analog-  
ous, should arise at the same mo-  
ment, one in the field of physical re-  
search and the other in the field of  
psychical research.

In the former attention is directed to  
interatomic energy and its release for  
the service of man, and in the latter  
to an interpsychical energy, the com-  
munication between a soul still in the  
shell and one that has passed beyond.  
Similar parallels may be instituted in-  
deed at many stages in the earlier his-  
tory of science and that of philosophy.  
May not these earnest searchings of the  
physicist into the nature of what he  
calls positive electricity and of the  
psychologist into the nature of the soul  
be leading thinkers to one and the same  
goal—to the great Unity, in Whom we  
live and move and have our being?

J. M. LEWIS.  
NEW YORK, February 3.

## ETHEREAL MESSAGES.

### Casual Sky Waves Sometimes Make Morse Signals.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
Either wave signals from sources not  
positively known are common enough  
to all observers who do not eliminate  
static waves.

The origin of most of the sky dis-  
charges is known by their peculiar char-  
acteristics. A puff of wind, a summer  
thunderstorm, the advance of a cold  
wave, each gives a warning signal.  
My neighbor's static machine does the  
same, unless I set my spark gap against  
him.

There are other sky waves whose  
sources cannot be explained. Some of  
these appear to be due to solar activity;  
perhaps all that are not strictly terres-  
trial in origin are solar discharges. I  
do not know, but I would like mighty  
well to find out. Letters? Yes; any  
continued interrupted discharges will  
form a Morse code letter now and then.  
It cannot be otherwise.

But to assume that such sky waves  
are messages from intelligent extra-  
terrestrial beings implies that said be-  
ings must have discovered the prop-  
erties of interstellar electricity, that  
said beings possess vocal organs like  
ours, and that somebody up there must  
have passed the regatta's examination.  
But all this is possible—even the last,  
and the one is about as reasonable as  
the other. J. W. REMAY.  
MOUNT VERNON, February 2.

## THE SNOLLYGOSTER.

### WIM That Interesting Creature Be Visible This Year!

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
Is it in line with political predica-  
tion that we are to witness in the  
forthcoming Presidential campaign a re-  
vival of conditions which marked the  
ever glorious clash with Populism in  
1892? Is the second coming of the  
snollygoster at hand?

What is a snollygoster?  
All readers of THE SUN twenty-seven  
years ago can answer the question. It  
was THE SUN that made the word  
"snollygoster" famous in the campaign  
of 1892, and caused it to wedge its way  
into the dictionary. But THE SUN did  
not coin the word, nor did it discover  
the snollygoster. It was a Georgia orator  
who did this. H. W. J. Ham, who  
had been a member of the Fifteenth Con-  
gress and who had Congress to save  
Georgia from the invasion of Populism  
from Kansas. Mr. Ham defined a snol-  
lygoster as "a little fellow who wants  
to get an office which he can't get, and  
who, in order to get it, will try both  
parties or start a new one." See THE  
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sents itself. The United States is so  
organized that Congress, the war de-  
claring power, may consume a month in  
declaring war and may not even then  
declare it.

It is plain that if the United States  
fully associates itself with such coun-  
tries as England and France to prevent  
war it obliges itself to act as quickly  
as they do in the time of crisis. The  
only way such action can be effected  
is to assume that each country is a  
member of the Council of the League of Nations  
and will be approved by the action of Con-  
gress in declaring war as advised with-  
out debate. If Congress has the right to  
debate as to whether or not the advice  
of the Council shall be followed, it is the  
assumption that the advice of the Coun-  
cil may be disregarded entirely. I am  
sure the associated nations will under-  
stand this to be so, for while our  
Congress was debating the other nations  
might have engaged in hostilities, con-  
fident that we would be with them.

To remedy the defect as far as the  
United States is concerned, should it  
join the League of Nations, it would be  
necessary to change the Constitution so  
as to transfer the war declaring power  
to the President; to accept, when  
signing the treaty, the moral obligation  
of Congress to declare war without de-  
bate as the President or his representa-  
tives in the Council of the League of  
Nations decided.

Either of the two preceding courses is  
clearly against the intention of the fram-  
ers of the Constitution, which was to re-  
pose the power to decide for war only  
with the people or their representatives.

This might be what Mr. Bryan had in  
mind when he said people would not  
approve Article X, which impairs the  
power of Congress to declare war.  
C. M. ROLINA.  
NEW LONDON, CONN., February 3.

## BUSINESS IS SENSITIVE.

### Let Demand Exceed Supply Ever So Little and See Prices Jump.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
The law of supply and demand, which  
is so often ignored, is practically the  
only regulator of prices. Everything  
else is subordinate and will adjust it-  
self to this law.

As an illustration of how prices ad-  
vance one has only to realize the sit-  
uation with respect to sugar. I do not  
recall all the facts in connection with  
the operations of the Sugar Equalization  
Board, but I believe Mr. Zabinski has  
made a public statement to the effect  
that he might have had the entire Cuban  
crop of 1,000,000 tons at 45 cents had  
our Government acted promptly, whereas  
after his option had expired the whole-  
sale price jumped to 12 or 15 cents a  
pound. This illustrates the point I  
want to bring out, that prices are often  
artificial and often bear but slight re-  
lation to cost of production. Can there  
be any question that the sugar produc-  
ers in Cuba are able to sell their product  
at 45 cents a pound? In proof of this  
one has only to note the inflation in the  
market prices of the shares of representa-  
tive Cuban sugar companies.

Some years ago I had occasion to  
make a slight study of the fluctuations  
in the market prices of certain standard  
grades of paper. I found that in this  
industry when the demand exceeded the  
supply by 5 per cent, there might easily  
be an increase in the market  
price of 10 or 20 per cent, and con-  
versely when the supply exceeded the  
demand by 10 per cent, prices might be  
reduced anywhere from 25 to 50 per  
cent.

There is very much profiteering to-  
day and there is very much waste in  
lines where inordinate profits are being  
obtained. The prop might be knocked  
from under high prices within a few  
weeks if every one would reduce his  
purchases by 10 per cent of those com-  
modities which are now held at inflated  
prices. It is practically all other parts  
of the world, to practice sufficient self-denial  
to bring about this result. A. C.  
NEW YORK, February 3.

## WHAT IS A PROFITEER?

### A Remedy Suggested for Those Who Find Prices Too High.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
Will not THE SUN give an eager public  
an authoritative definition of a profiteer?  
Merely from its form it would naturally  
mean "one who profits," but as it is  
clearly an unpleasant word it must  
mean rather more than that, contem-  
plating rather one who profits unreason-  
ably. But what is reasonable in the  
way of profits?

In the normal life, which we seem to  
have left behind us, it was the one who  
wished to buy that settled the question,  
for if he thought the price too high he  
simply refused to buy; but now we  
strive to put this responsibility upon the  
Government, insisting upon having the  
thing at a price satisfactory to us. If I  
pay my cook \$10 a month and John's  
wife offers her \$75, is the cook a profiteer  
when she sells her? Will any  
man be called upon to pay more for a  
higher one, and is he a profiteer for  
taking advantage of such an opportu-  
nity?

If Jones is willing to pay more for the  
apartment I have I may properly damn  
Jones, but have I the right to call the  
landlord a profiteer if he prefers to let  
Jones have it? If any commodity, be it  
labor or goods, is naturally scarce will  
not the